

## Commercial.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—158 per cent. premium, sellers.	
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$874 per share, buyers.	
China Fire Insurance Company—\$72 per share, buyers.	
Marine Insurance Company—\$1285 per share, buyers.	
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$74 per share, buyers.	
Yokohama Specie Association—\$150 per share, buyers.	
Chinese Insurance Company—\$170 per share, sellers.	
Shanghai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong & Shanghai Insurance Company—\$332 per share, buyers.	
China Fire Insurance Company—\$74 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong & Shanghai Dock Company, 32 percent, premium, buyers.	
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$204 per share, buyers.	
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$62 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12 per cent. div., sellers.	
Douglas Steamship Company—\$54 per share, buyers.	
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$170 per share, sellers.	
Canton Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$49 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Tea Company—\$75 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.	
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—90 per cent. premium, ex. div., buyers.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—3 per cent. premium.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent. premium.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—10 per cent. premium, buyers.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 E—12 per cent. premium.	
Hongkong Road Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$62 per share, sellers and buyers.	
Pearl River Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.	
Panama and Sanguine, Du Sautant Mining Co.—\$11 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong and Whampoa Wharf and Godown Company—67 per cent. premium, sellers.	
Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—30 percent. premium, buyers.	
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—150 per cent. premium, buyers.	

## EXCHANGE.

On London, 100 days, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 3 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 6 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 9 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 12 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 15 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 18 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 21 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 24 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 27 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 30 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 33 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 36 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 39 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 42 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 45 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 48 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 51 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 54 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 57 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 60 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 63 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 66 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 69 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 72 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 75 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 78 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 81 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 84 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 87 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 90 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 93 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 96 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 99 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 102 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 105 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 108 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 111 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 114 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 117 months, T. T. ... 3 01	
On London, 120 months, T. T. ... 3 01	

## EXPORT CARGOES.

Per <i>Haydn Brown</i> , bark, for New York—8,450 bbls. Malt, 4,375 packages Fire Crackers, 317 boxes Cassia, 160 boxes Essential Oil, 149 boxes Kaitan, and 31 boxes Chinaware.	
Per <i>Nedra</i> , str., for Bremen—242 rolls Malt, 148 packages Ration, 57 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 2 cases Chinaware, and 107 cases Merchandise. For London—21 cases Essential Oil. For Amsterdam—3 cases Merchandise. For Genoa—6 cases Chinaware. For Hamburg—16 cases Silk Goods. For New York—7 cases Silk Goods, 57 bales Silk, and 2 packages Crackers. For Byrooth—15 cases Glass Bangles. For Antwerp—33 cases Chinaware, 17 cases Ginger, 5 cases Gallnuts, 27 packages Kaitan, 15 rolls Malt, 3 cases Black Woodware, 3 cases Tea, 12 cases Merchandise, and 1 case Silk.	

## OPTION MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul ..... \$520/70	
(Allowance, Tals 64).	
OLD MALWA ..... per picul ..... \$580	
(Allowance, Tals 64).	
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest \$465	
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest ..... \$467 1/2	
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest ..... \$468 1/2	
NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest ..... \$469 1/2	
NEW BENARAS (without choice) per chest \$458 1/2	
NEW BENARAS (bottom) per chest ..... \$460 1/2	
NEW BENARAS (first choice) per picul ..... \$640	
OLD BENARAS (best quality) per picul ..... \$650	
OLD BENARAS (second quality) per picul, \$555 to \$570	

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
Wladivostok	30.8	50	SW	0
Tokyo	30.8	50	SW	0
Nagasaki	30.8	50	SW	0
Shanghai	30.8	50	SW	0
Amoy	30.8	50	SW	0
Hankow	30.8	50	SW	0
Yokohama	30.8	50	SW	0
Manila	30.8	50	SW	0
13th June, 1888.—At 10 a.m.				
STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
Wladivostok	30.8	50	SW	0
Tokyo	30.8	50	SW	0
Nagasaki	30.8	50	SW	0
Shanghai	30.8	50	SW	0
Amoy	30.8	50	SW	0
Hankow	30.8	50	SW	0
Yokohama	30.8	50	SW	0
Manila	30.8	50	SW	0

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

OPHIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.		
NEW MAIWA .....	per picul .....	\$520/
(Allowance, Taels 64).		
OLD MAIWA .....	per picul .....	\$580
(Allowance, Taels 64).		
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest		\$460
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest		\$467
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest		\$476
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest		\$462
NEW BHNARES, (without choice) per chest		\$454
NEW BHNARES, (bottom) per chest		\$467
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul		\$604
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul		\$604
OLD PERSIAN, (second quality) per picul,		\$550
		to 550



learn that about eighteen Europeans are residents here. The British, Japanese, and Chinese Consulates fly their national flags. Mr. Parker has gone, and Mr. Scott has come down from Seoul to the consulate. Mr. Schöniker, whom old residents remember, is the Customs Commissioner, and Mr. Mühlstein the Harbour Master. Your citizen, Mr. E. Meyer, has chosen the most conspicuous point, the high hill-top, for his fine residence. It is nearly completed. As it is seen from the sea it looks like a fierce citadel, but near approach shows its peaceful purposes. Commerce is steadily increasing. The shops are full of beautiful rice, a product and an export. Rice is plentiful, very cheap, and of very excellent quality. Our steamer is taking in a cargo of fine Korean yellow beans, some 6,000 piculs. All the packages are done up in sacks made of rice straw, an immense pile of which one sees in passing. We pass the little eating stalls and notice the simple food and cooking which beguile the hungry coolies. Two old women in the quaint native dress of white, with the narrow loose jacket which reaches scarce below the shoulder blades, are busy loading and unloading for the hungry and waiting purchasers. It is a tradition that the Korean women are ever seen, on the supposition that the boys with braided queues are mistaken for women. This is not true now, however, for the discerning eye discovers many a woman at the family stove cooking, or managing the business in some of the shops. We are informed of a Korean custom which would appear at once to the Woman's Rights associations, perhaps it would affect some of them to jealousy of their glossy-haired sisters in Korea. It is reported upon good authority that a couple fell in love at the second watch at night, which signal at Seoul must signify that the couple were to retire, or give place to the moon. At this signal also all the women have the privilege of parading the streets until just midnight. Think of such a custom established in Western lands. Would the Temperance reformers delight in such a change of custom?

The first noticeable object, wholly strange and new, is the mourning costume. This seems to be all hat. Stately objects are moving about with immense white objects covering their heads and shoulders. These strange covers prove to be hats, worn as a sign of mourning. They are large six-sided domes of white, reaching from between the shoulders forward far beyond the forehead. In the deep shadow of this dome of cotton and bamboo the face of the mourner is hidden. A traveller tells us that the Pagan native dons a similar hat. The mourning costume is completed by a long loose garment of coarse linen, or grass cloth. Building is progressing rapidly at the new and busy port, large substantial godowns with wooden frames and heavy cut-stone fronts being the present style. The Koreans are not architects. A crowd of Chinese workmen from the coast, and eight houses were completely burned up before it was extinguished. Unfortunately two women lost their lives. The cause of the fire is attributed to some of the inmates of the basket shop, who were "chinn-chinn" when one of the lighted torches fell into a basket containing paper, which at once blazed up. The new light on Taitan was exhibited last night for the first time. It is a great improvement on the old one.

Later we have had quite a surfeit of professions both in Kulan and Amoy. The wonder is that the reckless way in which the procession threw lighted papers about along their lines of march has not led to fire of a serious character. The weather here has been very peculiar for the month of June, rain having fallen almost continuously. As a result of this quite a large number of residents have been prostrated with fever. Otherwise the general health of the port is very good.

On the 2nd of this month a very large fire occurred at Chang Chew, resulting in the complete destruction of about 180 houses of the poorer sort and the loss of over 30 lives. The cause of this terrible disaster is unknown.

## FRAUDS IN CHEFOO STRAWBRAID.

To representations made by the merchants at Chefoo through H.B.M.'s Consul to the Taotai, of the harm accruing to the strawbraid trade through the fraudulent practices of mixing the quality of strawbraid in a bale, and also stretching it, to make it finer than it really is, the subjoined reply has been received. The N. C. Daily News remarks that it only now remains with purchasers of strawbraid both here and in the North to be most careful in the inspection of the braid for some time to come, and to avoid any parcels deliberately coated with intent to defraud, to bring back the trade to a better state again.

The following is the text of the reply:— "The Taotai has recognised the injury done to the trade by the malpractices pointed out by you. He has written to the officials of the various districts in which strawbraid is produced (sending samples of braid from the inside and outside of bundles) and has instructed them to warn manufacturers against a continuation of the practices complained of. In addition to the above measures, the Taotai is about to issue a proclamation denouncing the frauds, and prohibiting them in future. If bad strawbraid is made it must be sold for what it really is. In the event of its being brought to the notice of the Taotai that any dealer has brought down for sale as good quality, bundles cased with good braid but made up inside of a worthless article, he (the Taotai) will seal up the establishment of the offender."

## AMOV.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMOV, 11th June, 1888. From private sources I learn that on the 16th of last month a large junk laden with sugar, was wrecked on Ocker. Two of the crew were drowned in trying to get ashore. The fisherman's net was used to get the wreck.

On Saturday morning a sampan was run down, over on the Amoy side, by one of the numerous passenger junks in that locality. The occupants of the craft, four in number, were thrown into the water, one of whom was drowned. At about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in a basket-maker's shop, situated at Cha-koh-lak in Amoy. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the shop the conflagration spread with rapidity, and eight houses were completely burned up before it was extinguished. Unfortunately two women lost their lives. The cause of the fire is attributed to some of the inmates of the basket shop, who were "chinn-chinn" when one of the lighted torches fell into a basket containing paper, which at once blazed up.

The new light on Taitan was exhibited last night for the first time. It is a great improvement on the old one. Later we have had quite a surfeit of professions both in Kulan and Amoy. The wonder is that the reckless way in which the procession threw lighted papers about along their lines of march has not led to fire of a serious character.

The weather here has been very peculiar for the month of June, rain having fallen almost continuously. As a result of this quite a large number of residents have been prostrated with fever. Otherwise the general health of the port is very good.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, 2nd June, 1888. The petition sent up by Li Hung-chang on the 20th ult. to the Throne, on behalf of the Kai-ping Railroad Company, asking to extend the line from here to Tung-chow, and pleading that without this extension the line would not pay, has not been replied to in any way yet. The extension of the telegraph line from Peking to Kaifeng is as good as settled.

We are having very fine but hot weather, and the crops are in splendid condition. Their Excellencies Li Hung-chang and Chung are both ill, so now we have the Viceroy of Chihli and Liang Ching laid up, for H.E. Tsen Koh Chuan has been unwell for several days, and the Fantai of Nanking has been acting for him.—*Mercury*.

## PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

May 31st, 1888. Sir Robert Hart began his delightful Wednesday afternoon Garden Parties on the 16th. Unfortunately the day was one of the stormiest and dustiest we have ever had. But dust is never matter out of place here. The event marks an epoch in our Peking social life as the new brass instrumental band performed in the gardens for the first time. The band-master was Mr. Tientsin band, who has been appointed Postal clerk here, has brought with him from Tientsin some half-dozen of his pupils. Sir Robert is to be congratulated on this additional mark of his many progressive plans—the last but not the least.

The 22nd was the infant Spanish King's birthday—the flags were flying and the Spanish Minister gave, as is usual in these cases, a diplomatic dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock with their family have left us for Tientsin. We all regret their departure.

Three Japanese Engineers have been brought over from Japan by the late Chinese Minister to that country, with the view of demonstrating the feasibility of sinking an artesian well. An attempt was undertaken in the stable-yard of the Taung-li Yamen. It is said after boring to a depth of 60 feet they came upon hard stone, which caused the boring operations to be suspended. The work has now ceased altogether, and the engineers have returned to Japan. It is said the Yamen was not in favour of the operations on account of the damage likely to result to the *Zigzag* of the place; but had this been true, they would never have permitted the trial. It is much to be regretted that this effort has failed, as soft sweet water is very much desiderated in the Eastern part of the city. Had this trial been successful, others would have followed; H.E. the Marquis Tseng brought two such apparatuses with him from Europe, but he too has failed to find the much desired water. We hear that the Japanese Minister was anxious to make a trial in his Legation, but his nation's remonstrances, Madame Combes, the wife of the Russian Postmaster, has started across Mongolia for Iktik, and returns in the autumn. The Russian Minister and Madame Combes have gone to the Western Hills and are occupying the Temple ordinarily occupied by the United

States Legation. New quarters for the Minister are being built at the Russian Legation. The Emperor and Empress moved, as was agreed upon, to the Southern Sea—south end of the Lake, on Sunday the 20th. All the high officials of the first rank, who came to present themselves, were expected to present a *ju*, or "as you like it," on the occasion, implying a wish for long life to their Majesties. There seems to be much ignorance and confusion regarding this well-known custom. By some it has been supposed to be a sceptre which it may be taken to some extent to resemble, and by others an emblem of magical power when waved by the hand. Dr. Edkins has an interesting historical note upon it in the *China Review* (March-April 1887), in which he says it is a peaceful implement held in the hand like a fan, to be waved, and not the kind of sceptre which is used in Chinese books.

It is made of various materials, jade being perhaps the most common. It is said to be derived from the Sanscrit word *Riddhi* which the Buddhists themselves have translated by *ju* shen. The significance given to the Sanskrit word by Dr. Edkins reminds one of the virtues ascribed to hemp in Great Britain. Mr. Giles says it is a kind of sceptre often given as a present, and signifying that the recipient will attain his wishes. The Chinese use it on occasions of marriages, birthdays, New Year's offerings etc. From its bent shape it is supposed to resemble the human form and to signify that those who are humble and to imitate him. On the whole, it strikes me that it is intended to symbolise longevity. The jade flower carved on the end of it partakes of the nature of, and is intended to represent a species of fungus, a kind of edible mushroom called the *ling chi tsao*, in allusion to its supposed power to prolong life. It is a species of Polyporus.

The Queen's birthday was well celebrated here; the flags were hoisted, calls of congratulation were made, cards of felicitation sent, and in the evening Sir John and Lady Walsingham gave a dancing party. The courtiers were beautifully illuminated. Sir Robert's band played, quite an excellent innovation in Peking.

The Marquis Tseng and entire family, with some Chinese officials and ladies attended the reception and were interested in all they saw. The newly married couple Mr. and Lady Blossom Wu were present. Mr. Wu is not, as has been said, a son of the late Viceroy of the Hu-kwang. Lady Walsingham, we hope, is destined to create a social revolution in the higher Chinese society. The Ministers some years ago attempted to break down the social barriers but failed, excepting of course the enlarged *entourage* at the New Year's visit. It is left to the ladies of the *entourage*, as they are called, to consummate the long desired union. At supper His Excellency Mr. Von Brandt proposed the health of the Queen, after which the band played the National Anthem. The ministers wore their decorations but not their diplomatic uniforms. The celebration had a subdued aspect, owing to the recent death of the German Emperor, and the serious illness of his successor, so intimately related to the Queen. The *fiets*, however, was a grand success.

On the 26th and 27th half fell as large as peas in the east of the city, in the west the hailstones were much larger. Fortunately it did not continue long, otherwise the wheat crop must have suffered. It is said which is feared at this season, on account of the wheat. Speaking to a Chinese friend of the annoyance experienced sometimes by the incessant barking of street curs at night, he informed me that dogs from the South bark at the fall of snow and when snow lies on the ground, and that dogs from a certain Northern region, shut in by mountains where the moon is invisible, invariably bark at the moon when removed to regions under the lunar influences. A good many of the canine species must have been from these moonless regions.

Now that the celebration of the Queen's birthday is over our residents are making preparations for their flight to the Temples in the Western Hills. It is rumoured here that progress in filling up the breach in the Yellow River is not by any means so satisfactory as one is led to believe from notices in the *Gazette* and some foreign papers. The Telegraphic Convention does not seem yet to be ratified. China appears unwilling to sell her telegraphic rights for sixteen years, for the conventional mess of postage. The final meeting of the Oriental Society for the season was held the other night at the Spanish Legation, when the President read over the historical account of the origin of the Chinese paper currency, illustrated by paper money, kindly placed at H.E.'s disposal by Dr. Bushell. This is a long interesting and able paper and fifty crowns the year's work of the Society, which has been particularly rich in scientific and valuable papers. The office bearers were re-elected. The brass band, including its able conductor, now numbers the round dozen, and we are privileged every Wednesday afternoon and on other days to listen to its delicious strains. The electric lights for the old Northern Cathedral have been ordered but have not yet been put up, which one of the Shanghai native papers would have its readers believe.

A step in advance at the Tung-wen College is about to be taken, and that is the creation of an observatory within the College walls. Perseverance seems to overcome everything, in time, except the study of medicine. Astrology if not astronomy has always been a favourite study with this people.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## Co-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock, precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [575]

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 13th of June, 1888, at 4.30 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Zealand Street, (FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN) "THE WRECK OF THE GERMAN STEAMSHIP 'FERO'."

as she now lies stranded near Lama Island. TERMS OF SALE.—The wreck at purchasers' risk after the fall of the hammer, Payment in Bank Notes on the fall of the hammer. T. RAPP, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [576]

NOTICE. WE have this day authorized Mr. JULIUS KRAMER to sign our Firm. ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [576]

## Co-day's Advertisements.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK. THE Company's Steamer "KONG BENG."

Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [594]

UNION LINE. FOR SINGAPORE. THE Steamship "FRISIA."

Captain Cobb, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [593]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED. EXCURSION TO MACAO.

WEATHER permitting, the Steamship "HONAM" will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 9 A.M., returning from Macao at 9 P.M. First Class Fare to Macao and Back \$2. No Second Class or Single Fares. Chinese Servants 50 Cents each way. No Chits will be taken. T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [597]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 19th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [595]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA. THE Company's Steamer "TAISANG."

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M. This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. [592]

THEATRE ROYAL. CITY HALL, HONGKONG, FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY! COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, the 16th June, 1888.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS. A Combination of superlative excellence, and beyond comparison, including the following WORLD RENOWNED ARTISTS AND STERLING NOVELTIES!

MR. & MRS. WASH NORTON, Refined Sketch Artists. THE MONARCHS OF GROTESQUES, THE HARVEY BROTHERS (WILLIAM AND CHARLES). The Great Original Egyptian and Oriental Necromancer, ACHMED ALI BEY. In his unique Entertainment of Egyptian, Arabian and Hindoo Illusions. ASSISTED BY MISS HAIDA. ALBERT LINTON. The Wonderful Young Lightning Sketch Artist. PROFESSOR ALFRED JENSEN.

GALATEA, The animated Statue. MR. WASH NORTON, In his Astonishing Quick Changes. ZITKA, THE ENTRANCED LADY, Or Floating in the Air, &c., &c. PRICES OF ADMISSION.— Dress Circle and Stalls ..... \$2.00 Pit ..... 1.00 Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LIMITED, under Hongkong Hotel. Doors open at 8.30 P.M.; Performance commences at 9 o'clock. CHAS. DERNER, General Agent. Hongkong, 11th June, 1888. [583]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M., precisely. Hongkong, 12th June, 1888. [591]

AUCTIONS. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th of June proximo there will be sold at L.C. STREET, HANOI, TONKIN, (in front of the Pagoda), by Public Auction Sale, FIFTY-FIVE HORSES OF ARABIAN BREED. H. L. VERLEY, Consul for France. Hongkong, 13th May, 1888. [573]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant. The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:— 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour, 12 to 2 P.M. " " half hour, 4 to 8 " " " quarter of an hour, 8 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. UP.—Tickets may be obtained in the Cars. First-class, 30 Cents; Second-class (intended for Soldiers, Sailors and Policemen only), 20 Cents; Third-class (intended for Chinese only), 10 Cents. DOWN.—TICKETS at HALF the above Rates. Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the First-class Compartment. Tickets for 10 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at \$12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at \$2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets for Servants in the other classes may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 6th June, 1888. [539]

FOR SALE. A SOLID Mahogany Full-sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, by HENNING BROS., complete with BALLS, CUES, &c., just imported. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 12th June, 1888. [589]

NOTICE. The Undermentioned Fully Paid up Share Certificates were destroyed by Fire at Poochow on the 5th January, 1888. Script—75/78—40 Shares (Hon. C. P. Chater, 12757-2766, Jeronimo Miguel, 25776-25800 (25), 26281-26295 (15), 28191-28195 (5), 35129-35133 (5), Rautunjee Cursetjee, Vania, 28971-29000, Demetrio A. Araujo, Silva, 25526-25540, Francis Henry Cave, Thomas, 25651-25675 (25), 19251-19275 (25), Alexander William Vans Gibb, 32265-32274, 195 Shares. And should the same not be produced before the 22nd June, 1888, Duplicate Certificates will be issued in name of the above parties, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Original Certificates will be recognized by this Company. A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary. Hongkong, 12nd May, 1888. [522]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via Marseilles. This improved service will abolish all Transhipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine. The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved second-class accommodation and attendance. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates. By Order, ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [448]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves, will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged. ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary. Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [532]

FOR SALE. GERMANY'S FINEST BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE" KIEL \$7.25 per Case of 6 Dozen Quarts. 0-000 Pints. EDUARD SCHELLBASS & Co. Sole Agents. Hongkong and China. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. [566]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. HOUSE AT THE PEAK. FIVE ROOMS, GRASS TENNIS COURT. Furnished or Unfurnished. For Particulars apply to the Undersigned. C. H. GRACE. Hongkong, 5th June, 1888. [567]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

## Intimations.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Kowloon, 11th June, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that THURSDAY NEXT, the 14th June (5th Moon and 5th day), being the CHINESE DRAGON FESTIVAL, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at the Kowloon Customs and Stations. All Examination of Cargo and Clearance of Junks will be suspended on that date. J. A. MORGAN, Commissioner of Customs. [585]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant. The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:— 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour, 12 to 2 P.M. " " half hour, 4 to 8 " " " quarter of an hour, 8 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. UP.—Tickets may be obtained in the Cars. First-class, 30 Cents; Second-class (intended for Soldiers, Sailors and Policemen only), 20 Cents; Third-class (intended for Chinese only), 10 Cents. DOWN.—TICKETS at HALF the above Rates. Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the First-class Compartment. Tickets for 10 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at \$12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at \$2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets for Servants in the other classes may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 6th June, 1888. [539]

FOR SALE. A SOLID Mahogany Full-sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, by HENNING BROS., complete with BALLS, CUES, &c., just imported. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 12th June, 1888. [589]

NOTICE. The Undermentioned Fully Paid up Share Certificates were destroyed by Fire at Poochow on the 5th January, 1888. Script—75/78—40 Shares (Hon. C. P. Chater, 12757-2766, Jeronimo Miguel, 25776-25800 (25), 26281-26295 (15), 28191-28195 (5), 35129-35133 (5), Rautunjee Cursetjee, Vania, 28971-29000, Demetrio A. Araujo, Silva, 25526-25540, Francis Henry Cave, Thomas, 25651-25675 (25), 19251-19275 (25), Alexander William Vans Gibb, 32265-32274, 195 Shares. And should the same not be produced before the 22nd June, 1888, Duplicate Certificates will be issued in name of the above parties, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Original Certificates will be recognized by this Company. A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary. Hongkong, 12nd May, 1888. [522]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via Marseilles. This improved service will abolish all Transhipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine. The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved second-class accommodation and attendance. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates. By Order, ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [448]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves, will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged. ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary. Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [532]

FOR SALE. GERMANY'S FINEST BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE" KIEL \$7.25 per Case of 6 Dozen Quarts. 0-000 Pints. EDUARD SCHELLBASS & Co. Sole Agents. Hongkong and China. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. [566]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. HOUSE AT THE PEAK. FIVE ROOMS, GRASS TENNIS COURT. Furnished or Unfurnished. For Particulars apply to the Undersigned. C. H. GRACE. Hongkong, 5th June, 1888. [567]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [511]

TO LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, and convenient Offices. A New Storey has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLM



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WATSON'S

NEW ATMOSPHERIC ODORATORS

with double action continuous spray

For Perfuming Apartments,

or

DIFFUSING DISINFECTANTS.

Can be arranged to suit any ordinary bottle.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

Hong Kong, 9th June, 1888.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888.

THE election by the rate-payers on Monday last of two members of the Sanitary Board is a distinct innovation in the political history of this colony, and may be safely regarded as the thin end of the wedge that will within a very short period make popular representation in Hongkong something more than the feeble phantom for which that prince of driftnets, Sir George Bowen, claimed so much credit. In some other respects this election was both important and significant, but its chief interest undoubtedly centres in the impetus which it has given to a very badly treated community to persevere in contesting the miserable form of official slavery under which the "Albion and Gibraltar of the Far East" has gradually assumed its present position as one of the leading bulwarks of British supremacy in this quarter of the globe. We shall not be blamed for reminding the Hongkong public that this most valuable concession, the pioneer of an all round system of government by the popular vote, has been steadfastly and consistently advocated by this journal—and by the *Hongkong Telegraph* alone—for years past; that when our easily "squared" contemporaries were grovelling in their mud before the official mountebanks who have wrought so much mischief here by their upstartness and incapacity, we have persistently pointed out that without popular representation in the councils of the colony, political freedom was an utter impossibility. The Public Health Bill, a measure particularly offensive to a very large minority of the tax-payers, has been forced on the community by official coercion, and as a sop to Cyreneus, a sort of *quid pro quo*, the tax-payers have been conceded the privilege of electing two out of ten members of the Sanitary Board, to which body has been apportioned the somewhat delicate and responsible duties of engineering this objectionable measure through what promises to prove a stormy career. It may yet be found that the community have much the best of the bargain; the Public Health Bill, notwithstanding Lord Delvaux's, the permanent quill-drivers of the Colonial Office, and the Ministers of the local Government, may collapse, be crushed out of existence, or die a natural death; but the principle of popular representation, which will ever be identified with the *regime* of Governor Sir George Bowen, now that it has once been introduced and found quite practicable, can never be abolished. *Post hoc, propterea quod.*

Five years ago, when Sir George Bowen tried so hard to pose as a liberal reformer before the Hongkong public in re-constructing the Legislative Council, he wasted a vast deal of time and trouble—to say nothing of considerable expense—which had to be borne by the rate-payers—in endeavoring to demonstrate that the people of this city of Victoria were not sufficiently advanced in civilisation to be enfranchised, or permitted to exercise any control, direct or indirect, in the management of their own affairs. That political charlatan, the most consummate official impostor and humbug Hongkong has yet known—which is saying a great deal in a colony that has possessed so many shady and unscrupulous honorables (!)—sought to win favour from the upper classes and at the same time throw dust in the eyes of the masses by the superficial dodge of allowing the Chamber of Commerce to elect one unofficial member of Council and the Justices of the Peace to elect another, impudently proclaiming that this system would confer on the colony most of the advantages without any of the drawbacks of popular election. In Governor Bowen's opinion there were obvious reasons why popular election in a heterogeneous community, circumstanced as is that of Hongkong, was impracticable; but, singularly enough, His Excellency never found it convenient to explain what those "obvious reasons" actually were. That he lied doubly, deliberately and with

intent, admits of no denial. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is a serf-private institution which represents the interests of its members, individually and collectively; it is not and never has been in touch with the community at large, nor does it pretend to be. The Justices of the Peace are nominees of the Government who in public matters represent themselves and nobody else. And it must be remembered that as the unofficial members nominated directly by the Governor always had been members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Bench of Justices, these influential bodies actually stood in need of no additional representation. The advantages therefore that Governor Bowen claimed to have conferred on the colony were absolutely nil; and the recent election by popular vote of two members to the Sanitary Board has clearly proved that the impracticability of elections, of which we heard so much, was the outcome of fear or ignorance—probably of both. Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX, without indulging in any of the laboured, long-winded, and generally meaningless orations which were his predecessor's leading characteristic and weakness, has apparently decided that the rate-payers of Hongkong are within their rights, and are neither incapable nor unwilling to take an active part in the same as free British subjects in all other sections of the Empire, in the management of their own affairs; and therefore we have every reason to hope and believe that, as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made, the rate-payers will also have the privilege to nominate by popular election their own representatives to the local Legislature. What has been conceded in the selection of the Sanitary Board—which is the immediate forerunner of a Hongkong Municipality—cannot either logically or in fairness be denied in our parliamentary elections. And if this important matter is not brought before the Governor by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council without delay, it will be the duty of the community to organise and to act for themselves.

The election of Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. HUMPHREYS to seats on the newly constituted Sanitary Board should convey a significant lesson both to the Government and those unofficial members of Council who owe their seats to that rotten system of patronage which has for so long ruled supreme in Hongkong. Neither one of these two new members is either a *hong tai pan* or a social autocrat in the brilliant circles of local shoddy; the learned Q.C. is one of the most highly respected men in the colony, and he glories in a "class" unpopularity which has been acquired by sturdy independence and the plainest of plain speaking in defence of public interests; Mr. HUMPHREYS is scarcely known in the circumscribed self-constituted leading circles of Hongkong life, but his well proven abilities, his zeal as a practical public reformer, and his thorough honesty of character have been recognised and appreciated by the general community. The state of the poll on Monday night was a sufficient indication of popular opinion to convince the most sceptical of languid officials that a new era has commenced in the political life of this colony. In future the community will insist on being represented by the men of their own choice, and not by the fossilised nominees of an absurd Government anomaly that has outlived its time. Men like Mr. FRANCIS and Mr. HUMPHREYS, who without fear or favor will freely speak their minds and resolutely stand up for public rights, are urgently needed in a Legislature which is composed chiefly of subsidised Government servants and colourless mediocrities; and it is quite evident that the time is not far distant when the rights of the community will be recognised and admitted. The policy to be followed now is incessant agitation; at every possible opportunity the community should agitate until we are placed on the same basis as Mauritius in the constitution of our Legislative Council and as the Straits Settlements in the management of our Municipal Affairs.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Delegations have waited upon the Emperor of Austria to demand further credits in view of the increasing uncertainty of the situation and growing warlike preparations on the frontier requiring Austria to correspond.

## RESULT OF THE GRAND PRIX.

The Grand Prix of Paris of 1888 (1,000 francs) given, half by the city of Paris and half by the five great Railway Companies, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs (40 sovs.) each, for three year old entire colts and fillies of every description and country; weight, colts 56 kilos (about 125 lbs.), fillies 54½ kilos (about 120 lbs.); distance, 3,000 metres (about one mile and seven furlongs).

Mr. DONON's ch. c. Stuart, by Le Desiré—Stockhausen.

Mr. VYNER's ch. c. Growberry, by Roseberry—L. de Lindsay.

Baron de Soubeyran's b. c. Saint Gall, by Salsador—The Garry.

## TYPHOON EXPECTED.

A telegram has been received from the Observatory to the effect that a typhoon is expected in the China Sea.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Russian corvette *Rynda* arrived at Nagasaki from Sydney on the 31st ult.

The French gunboat *Pariseau* arrived at Yokohama from Kobe on the 4th inst.

The Italian Opera Company have been performing with fair success at Cavite since the commencement of this month.

The concert by local amateurs in aid of the sufferers by the burning of the Operto Theatre, will take place at the Club Lusitano on the 21st inst.

The Ocean Co.'s steamer *Antenor* and the "Ben" liner *Benvenue*, tea laden for London, passed Chinkiang on the afternoons of the 5th and 6th inst. respectively.

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., the local Agents, inform us that the Canadian Pacific chartered steamer *Zambesi* arrived at Vancouver on the 6th and the *Belavia* on the 10th inst.

The railway earnings in Britain during the last half of 1887 were \$2,500,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1886. The increased British ship tonnage was 2,190,000 tons.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

DURING the month of May the Manila Police have effected 1,025 arrests, 537 of which were for infringement of Municipal regulations, 131 for assault and scandal, 131 for gambling, and 109 for want of night passes.

The *Hioogo News* reports two cases of cholera at Fukuoka and Kumamoto respectively, and suggests to the authorities the advisability of taking all possible precautions to prevent this grim disease becoming a fixture in Kobe and neighbourhood.

FROM Hankow, under date the 4th inst., our Shanghai morning contemporary hears that the first crop of Junkow and Kiu-kiang tea shows a deficiency of certainly 50,000 lbs. chests; but it is still a question whether the London market will respond to the prices that have in consequence been paid.

The Bangkok *Times* says that "the near future may witness the establishment of direct steam communication between Labuan, Deli and Bangkok. A trial shipment of rice direct from Bangkok is expected in Delhi a few weeks hence. It will be consigned by a chartered steamer, and she will also take a cargo of other Siamese products, likely to find customers in that port."

"I'm not much of an arithmetician, and I'm a poor writer, but I'm a good grammarian," said an applicant for the post of school-teacher, out West. This Chinese artist is different, he is generally a good letterist, but he weakens on spelling. At present he who runs may read inside the new premises of the Land Office, the inscription:—"I AM OFFICE" painted up on the wall. The march of civilisation; the progress of education. Hi-yah!

THE Japan Official Gazette states that the Mikado has been pleased to confer the third-class decoration of the Rising Sun on Mr. H. W. Denison, of the Foreign Office; the fourth-class decoration of the Rising Sun on Professor John Milne, Professor James Main Dixon, and Professor Julius Scriba, of the Imperial University; and the fifth-class decoration of the Rising Sun on Messrs. William D. Cox, Frederick William Strange, and Jean Baptiste Anivet, of the First Higher Middle School.

We note, from an advertisement in another column, that the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamer *Honan* will run an extra trip to Macao and back on Sunday, the 17th inst. The San Antonio activities are alleged to be the chief attraction in the Holy City that day, and it is a foregone conclusion that the Portuguese youths and damsels of this colony, whose devotion to the miraculous Saint knows no bounds, will turn out in masses and contribute largely towards the local disbursement of the *Honan*. With anything like favorable weather the trip should prove a pleasant and successful one.

THE *Cheloo* correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes under date the 3rd inst.—"There is to be a change in the directorship of the C.M.S.N. Co., and I hear that Li Hung-chang has selected Taotai Shih of the Tientsin Arsenal as Director General, and Hui Cheng-ton, late Minister to the Court of Tokyo, as Chief Manager at Shanghai. This, of course, has to be confirmed by the Viceroy of Nanking. This change is attributed to Sheng Tao-tai and Mr. Ma Kie-tong's transaction with the Philadelphiad. Speaking of the chief telegraph convention, the latter gentleman and Mr. Thos. Weir are here. It is reported that the collision case between the Chinese man-of-war and the *Kwangchi* has been settled by each paying half. Mr. Ma leaves here for Shanghai in the *Hasting*, and Mr. Weir in the *Hasan*.

THE fifteen seamen charged with attempting to scuttle the British steamer *Childwall* appeared on remand before Capt. Rumsey, R.N., Marine Magistrate, this morning at the Harbour Office, but the case was not gone into further than to agree remand the prisoners till Saturday morning next. Mr. C. E. Bowles, of Messrs. Wotton and Denon's, said that he appeared for Capt. Watson, master of the *Childwall*, and that if his Worship intended to go on with the case he should ask for a remand because the powers of a Marine Magistrate were much too limited for the serious case now pending, and that he intended to ask that the case be tried at the Police Court. There were four charges against the defendants, the first being insubordination, followed by assault, mutiny, and attempting to scuttle the ship, and as a Marine Magistrate could not convict for a longer term than twelve months he had on such grounds, instructions to ask for an adjournment. Capt. Rumsey said as he had already opened the case he thought he might as well go on with it; but at present he would remand it till further instructions from Manila in regard to certain papers. The case was accordingly remanded till Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palinurus*, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and is due on the 19th inst.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears from Hongkong that a well known chemist establishment at that port and another in Shanghai will be combined shortly, and will form a Limited Liability Company.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Baltarres Brook*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port to-day, and may be expected to arrive on the 19th inst.

ANOTHER death occurred in Victoria Gaol at eleven o'clock last night from epidemic cholera; the deceased was one of seven or eight prisoners suffering from the disorder. The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon on the cause of death and the jury returned a verdict as above. Drs. Canlie and Ayres informed the Coroner that they thought it possible the water in the Glenelly tank, from which the grol is supplied, might be contaminated in some way, as nearly all the people in the colony who had been suffering from diarrhoea and typhoid fever had been using water from the Glenelly tank.

By the explosion of the ammonia boiler in Messrs. Markwald & Co.'s ice factory at Bangkok on May 18th, two men, a Chinese fireman and a Malay oiler, lost their lives. The Bangkok *Times* says:—"The only reason that can be assigned for the fatality is, that the boiler in question was somewhat old and patched, and contained a pressure of twelve atmospheres, which is equal to 180 lbs. to the square inch. No doubt the accident could have been prevented by experienced and careful supervision, and it is deplorable to think that carelessness—and it is evident, that carelessness exists somewhere—should have resulted in the violent death of two fellow creatures."

THE Pink Tramway appears to be still an object of suspicion by a few nervous people and when anything goes wrong, however little, rumours as to danger of breaking ropes and other troubles quickly circulate. In regard to the delay caused to the cars last evening we find, after making searching enquiries, that it occurred at 6.30 and was caused by a bolt left sticking in one of the buildings by the man engaged to clean them. The bolt was removed and the cars were promptly despatched and was dragged along a short distance, but the car was stopped by signal and in about half-an-hour things were put right, when the cars ran as usual up to eight o'clock.

SAYS the Nagasaki *Express* of the 6th inst.—"Gold in considerable quantity is said to have been discovered among the hills near Yagami, some two or three miles from this place. The story of the discovery is told as follows—some twenty years ago an astrologer of the town declared that from certain observations of the heavens he had made he was assured that gold existed at some point close to, if not actually in Nagasaki, and his earnestness so prevailed upon a certain Mr. Yoshimura Asaki and some others that they have ever since been searching for the favoured spot. At last, we believe their faith has been rewarded by a find of the precious metal near Yagami, as above stated. Specimens of the ore, and also of the pure gold extracted from it, are about to be despatched to Tokyo with an application for government permission to work the mine."

AT the Police Court yesterday Mr. Sercombe Smith had a Chinese boy, aged fourteen, before him on a charge of being unlawfully in possession of 100 taels of opium dross. An Excise officer proved arresting the boy as he left the Canton steamer *Powan*, and finding the opium in a parcel he carried. The boy had told him the parcel contained tea. The boy told the usual plausible little fib about being asked to carry it ashore by a strange man, which so excited the Magistrate's sympathy that he at once discharged him. The precedent thus set up will no doubt be valuable to smugglers. In future the only safeguard they need take is to tell the boy they hire that the contraband is tea, or curries, or light literature, to ensure his safety. The Magistrate, however, the same Magistrate fined the cabin-boy of the same vessel \$300, or three months' imprisonment, for having 100 taels of unrefined opium in his possession at the same time, although his explanation was just as blandly delivered, and as credible. Verily we have a Daniel-come-to-judgment in our midst.

THE Manila *Diaris* deprecates the policy hitherto followed by the Government of the Philippine Islands in affording unlimited protection to the indigenous races in various departments of the public service, to the exclusion and detriment of Spaniards. The *Diaris*'s main contention is that since the Spanish population has constantly increased in the Archipelago, they have acquired rights and privileges superior to those possessed by the natives, and that the Government would do well to afford an ample scope for the exercise of those rights and privileges that is at present the case. The *Diaris*'s article reads like an attempt to direct the new Governor-General's future line of action. It concludes by saying: "The Government, the various Municipalities, and the public ought to think on these suggestions, and accommodate their acts to other conditions of respect, consideration and observance of rights than those by which they have hitherto been guided, especially in all questions affecting the educated population and the European immigrants who bring with them to these islands modes of life and ideas congenial with their sphere of action and their finality, and entirely distinct from the conditions of life which obtain here."

A ROWLAND for an Oliver. Says last night's *Ginua Mail*—

"We have heard one funny incident in connection with yesterday's election. A voter asked the presiding officer whether he should write his own name on the writing slip. Mr. Wile told him he must not write his own name, only the names of the two candidates he wished to vote for. The elector, notwithstanding the advice he received, went in a fit of abstraction, we suppose, and wrote his own name and left out altogether the names of the candidates he favoured."

We also heard of a funny incident in connection with the election, and here it is. A talented nonentity who poses as a journalist and director of public opinion, haughtily asked the presiding officer, "regarding my balloting paper, what was the procedure?" He was courteously informed that he had merely to write the names of the two candidates he intended to vote for and place the paper in the balloting box. "Chuck-head, notwithstanding these plain directions—in a fit of abstraction we suppose—added his own name to those of the two candidates, and advised several other voters to do likewise." Of course all the voting papers thus disgraced were rendered null and void. And now the voters who were thus made victims of pretensions (ignorance) are searching for Solomon with a meat chopper.

THE U.S.S. *Marion*, Capt. Dyer, arrived at Yokohama from Honolulu on the 1st inst.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the "Shire" Line steamship *Merionethshire* left Singapore on the 12th inst. for this port.

THE Japan Official Gazette states that the Emperor has been pleased to confer the grand decoration of the Rising Sun on Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glen Arthury*, from London, left Singapore this morning for this port.

A BRIGADIER of the Spanish corps of military engineers has proceeded to Corregidor Islands in the Philippines to superintend the construction of the fortifications which are being carried out there.

OWING to unusual pressure of other business, we have so far been unable to deal with the remarks of the London *Field* on the Douglas Challenge Cup dispute. Probably we shall have our say on the matter to-morrow.

MR. ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster General Colonial Treasurer, etc., etc., left for home yesterday by the Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia* on twelve months' leave of absence. Alfred's obituary notice will appear in our next issue.

MESSRS. SCHLHASS & Co. have received a telegram from the owners of the German steamer *Fero* to sell the wreck of that steamer by auction, and it will possibly be offered to the highest bidder to-morrow. The cargo, salvaged and otherwise, was to have been sold this afternoon.

WE regret to hear from Yokohama of the death, under distressing circumstances, of Mr. T. G. Richmond, assistant at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, a gentleman who will be well remembered by many residents of this colony. A Coroner's inquest was held on June 1st when the jury found "that the deceased Thomas G. Richmond died at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, between the hours of 3.30 and 4 p.m. on the 31st May, 1888, from hemorrhage resulting from a wound in the throat, inflicted by his own hand in a moment of temporary insanity."

THE members of Mr. Wash Norton's company, announced to perform in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Saturday night, arrived here this morning from Shanghai by the steamer *Fukuhon*. From the opinions of the press, which are fully supported by independent private information, we have every reason to believe that this Company forms one of the most talented combinations that has visited the colony for a long time past. Their performances are varied and attractive, introducing many novelties never previously seen in this part of the world. Mr. Wash Norton and his colleagues are willing to be judged on their bare merits, while after all is the only trustworthy standard; however, the Company's reputation is deserving of public support, and we doubt not that their opening show on Saturday will attract a large audience. We hope to find room for a few lines describing the character of the entertainment in our next issue.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

DORABJI V. RUM JAHM.

This was an action brought by Dunsagbhoy Dorabjee, shareholder, against A. Rum Jahm, for \$287.50, loss on a sale of shares, and \$212 for brokerage. Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sides for the defendant. The hearing was commenced yesterday afternoon, and concluded this morning.

The plaintiff's case was that in March and April he received two undated envelopes from defendant, containing instructions to buy 50 Doeks, 50 Punjoni, and 50 China Sugars, and he did so, the total value being \$16,637.50. He did not trouble to get the contracts signed by defendant, having previously done business for him without going through that formality. The shares received soon afterwards, whereupon the defendant repudiated the transaction, and plaintiff had to sell them for \$15,000. He had, early in the year, bought the shares on behalf of defendant without a signed contract, and defendant received the profits obtained.

For the defence it was asserted the envelopes referred to previous transactions, and that no purchases had been previously made by plaintiff on defendant's behalf without the contract being signed. It was further shown that a party named in the instructions on the envelopes had left the Colony some time before the purchases in question were effected.

Mr. J. P. C. de Silva, broker, was called by the Court, and stated that he held the shares for plaintiff in the belief that he was buying for himself. He had seen contract notes given by defendant to plaintiff unsigned.

His Lordship commented strongly upon the directly contradictory nature of the evidence, and nonsuited the plaintiff, without costs. The Court impounded the documents in view of any future action.

## THE CHOLERA SCARE.

The self-interest which makes it desirable that the port should not be "declared," on the one hand, and the exaggeration which always attends many-tongued Rumour on the other, make it difficult to arrive at reliable conclusions respecting the existence or extent of any outbreak of cholera in the colony. As in Singapore a few weeks ago, cases have occurred in the Gaol, the latter being referred to in the other column. Among the native residents there has been an unusual amount of mortality this month, 36 deaths having been registered last week as being due to acute diarrhoea and 13 more since Saturday. How far the diagnosis of native doctors is to be relied on is an open question; the deaths may be attributable to any thing from epidemic cholera to Hongkong fever. In the same period six Europeans have died from undoubted attacks of what has been described as choleraic diarrhoea—four last week and two others since. These figures should not be regarded as warnings. We are annually visited with this pestilence, and as regularly directed as to its prevention and cure are issued, forbidding this, well-known cause, and recommending that equally well-known deterrents. These recommendations are of some use in their way, no doubt, but in our opinion the real origin of the disease is distinctly traceable to the native portion of the community. Heading together insanitary dwellings, and consuming cheap and unwholesome food, they foster the infection of the stomach with a fatal quality of water supplied, may be taken as the real cause of the perennial scourge.

choleraic disease, and will continue to be until we change the conditions under which we and the native inhabitants live.

## EXHAUSTED CONDITION OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL TREASURY.

Our Tientsin contemporary translates the following, which is said to have excited much attention in Peking, from the *Shih Pao* of May 24th.

"We understand that the Ministers of the Board of Revenue are much troubled in mind about the present exhausted condition of the Imperial exchequer. The two principal causes that have brought about this state of things have been the enormous outlays on the river works in Honan, and the preparations for the approaching marriage of His Imperial Majesty. The Ministers of the Board of Revenue have accordingly submitted a memorial proposing certain measures to tide over the present difficulties. From this memorial it would appear that the general receipts from the different provinces amount annually to about Tls. 8,000,000, while from tribute the income is over Tls. 1,000,000. These two items make up Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent years, on account of the urgent demands made on the different provinces to prepare for 'some' in the income of Tls. 2,000,000 for the maintenance of frontier defence, another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the interior garrisons, and still another Tls. 2,000,000 for the pay of the army. In addition to these, there is the forty per cent. of the customs revenue receipts, all of which are received by the Board of Revenue and disbursed by them for public purposes, as may be approved by the Throne. Formerly the receipts from the provinces being full and regular, the funds in the Treasury were quite sufficient to meet the required disbursements; but in recent



